

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

AUGUSTA DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	)	
	)	
v.	)	CR 114-069
	)	
WILLIAM E. WILLIAMSON	)	

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**ORDER**

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Before the Court are the various pre-trial discovery motions filed by Defendant. Many (if not all) discovery issues should be addressed in full by the Court's rulings below and the liberal discovery policy that the government has confirmed it is applying in this case. To the extent, if any, either party believes there are specific inadequacies in the discovery exchanged to date that are not addressed below, the Court directs such party to confer in good faith with the opposing party and file, if necessary, a discovery motion and supporting brief within seven days from the date of this Order.

**GENERAL DISCOVERY MOTION**

As to Defendant's general discovery requests, Defendant does not allege any specific inadequacies in the discovery provided by the government to date, presumably because of the government's statement that it has followed in this case its customary practice of providing liberal discovery by furnishing Defendant with the written reports from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Homeland Security Investigation Unit

and the United States Attorney's Office, excepting attorney and agent work product and subject to the restrictions imposed by 18 U.S.C. § 3509(m) regarding the production of child pornography. (Doc. no. 35, p. 1.) All known statements by Defendant, as well as any criminal record, have also been provided. (*Id.* at 2.) Accordingly, the Court finds that the position of the United States Attorney in permitting liberal disclosure of the government's file pertaining to this case renders the general discovery requests **MOOT**. (Doc. no. 24.)

**MOTION TO RESERVE THE RIGHT  
TO FILE ADDITIONAL MOTIONS**

This motion filed by Defendant is **DENIED**. (Doc. no. 16.) The Court ordered that all motions in this case were to be filed within fourteen days of the date of arraignment. A motion may not be filed outside the deadlines set at arraignment except by leave of court upon a showing of cause. *United States v. Smith*, 918 F.2d 1501, 1509 (11th Cir. 1990); *see* Fed. R. Crim. P. 12(c), (e). This Order, however, does not prohibit Defendant from making his showing of cause contemporaneously with the filing of out-of-time motions.

**MOTIONS FOR DISCLOSURE OF NAMES, ADDRESSES, AND CRIMINAL  
RECORDS OF WITNESSES**

Defendant has filed multiple motions requesting that the government be ordered to furnish the names and addresses, as well as the criminal records, of witnesses. In non-capital cases such as this case, a defendant is generally not entitled to a list of government

witnesses. United States v. Massell, 823 F.2d 1503, 1509 (11th Cir. 1987); United States v. Johnson, 713 F.2d 654, 659 (11th Cir. 1983); United States v. Colson, 662 F.2d 1389, 1391 (11th Cir. 1981). While this Court retains the right to exercise its discretion in permitting Defendant to have access to a list of government witnesses, at most the government would be required to comply with this request not more than fourteen days prior to trial. Therefore, this motion is **DENIED**. (Doc. no. 26.) However, as a practical matter, it would appear that Defendant will be receiving much of this information because of the government's liberal discovery policy and because of the government's obligation to disclose material pursuant to the Jencks Act and/or Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963).

The Court next turns to the requests for the disclosure of prior criminal conduct and uncharged bad acts of witnesses.<sup>1,2</sup> The Confrontation Clause guarantees defendants an opportunity to impeach the testimony of prosecution witnesses through cross examination. United States v. Maxwell, 579 F.3d 1282, 1295-96 (11th Cir. 2009); United

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<sup>1</sup>To the extent that one of the motions also requests Defendant's own criminal history (doc. no. 20, p. 1), that request is moot in light of the government's disclosure that the information has already been provided (doc. no. 35, p. 2).

<sup>2</sup>Although one of the motions is entitled, "Motion for 404(b) Evidence," the text of the motion requests "records and information revealing prior misconduct or bad acts attributed to the witness; particularly those which may be admissible under Fed. R. Evid. 608(b) to impeach the witness' truthfulness." (Doc. no. 17.) Thus, the Court treats the motion as one requesting information about prior bad acts or crimes of witnesses. In any event, in its Arraignment Order dated June 13, 2014 (doc. no. 10), the Court directed that if the government intends to use 404(b) evidence, it must make the required disclosures in accordance with the Local Rules. Accordingly, any motion requesting 404(b) disclosures, which the government has already been directed to make, would be moot.

States v. Yates, 438 F.3d 1307, 1318 (11th Cir. 2006) (*en banc*); United States v. Lyons, 403 F.3d 1248, 1255-56 (11th Cir. 2005); United States v. Baptista-Rodriguez, 17 F.3d 1354, 1370 (11th Cir. 1994). However, this right is not unlimited. Although Federal Rule of Evidence 608(b) allows cross examination of a witness as to specific instances of misconduct, the government does not have a duty to investigate each witness. This Rule must also be construed to limit cross examination to those acts of conduct “which are probative of the witness’s truthfulness or untruthfulness,” such as forgery, bribery, misrepresentation, fraud, perjury, receipt of stolen property, robbery, and theft. 4-608 Weinstein’s Federal Evidence § 608.22. Moreover, the government has stated its intent to provide, one week prior to trial, rap sheets or criminal convictions of witnesses which the government learns about and which could properly be used for impeachment under Federal Rule of Evidence 609. (Doc. no. 35, pp. 1-2.) Beyond the government’s continuing duty to disclose under Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963), and the parameters discussed herein, Defendant’s requests for disclosure of prior crimes of witnesses are **DENIED**. (Doc. nos. 17, 18, 20.)

#### **MOTIONS TO COMPEL DISCLOSURE OF PROMISES OF IMMUNITY**

Defendant moves to compel disclosure by the government of any promises for immunity, leniency or preferential treatment made to any prosecution witness, informant or cooperating defendant, including copies of applicable indictments and plea agreements. The government has agreed to provide this material to the defense pursuant

to its continuing obligation under Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963), and Giglio v. United States, 405 U.S. 150 (1972), (doc. no. 35, p. 2), thereby making these motions **MOOT**. (Doc. nos. 19, 29.)

#### **MOTION FOR PRODUCTION OF DEFENDANT'S STATEMENTS**

In light of the government's liberal discovery policy and its disclosure that all known statements by Defendant have been produced (doc. no. 35, p. 2), the request for the production of Defendant's own statements is **MOOT**. (Doc. no. 21.)

#### **MOTIONS FOR DISCLOSURE OF EXCULPATORY AND IMPEACHING MATERIAL**

Defendant seeks the disclosure of exculpatory and impeaching information in accordance with the principles of Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963), and Giglio v. United States, 405 U.S. 150 (1972). (Doc. nos. 22, 23.) To some extent, Defendant's requests exceed the scope of the requirement in Brady for government disclosure of information that is favorable to a defendant and material to the issues of guilt or punishment. Brady, 373 U.S. at 87; United States v. Agurs, 427 U.S. 97 (1976). The Court **GRANTS** the motions to the extent that the government must provide all Brady material to Defendant within five days of the date it is received or its existence becomes known. The government must disclose impeaching information not less than fourteen days prior to trial.

#### **MOTION FOR DISCLOSURE OF EXAMINATIONS AND TESTS**

Defendant moves for disclosure of the results of any tests or examinations which are in the custody or control of the government, including tests conducted on defendants

and witnesses. To the extent that Defendant is requesting information under Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 16(a)(1)(F) and (G), the government will be disclosing this information through its liberal discovery policy. Indeed, the government states that the results of any scientific tests have been provided, and if any additional tests are conducted, the results will be provided upon receipt. (Doc. no. 35, p. 2.) To the extent that Defendant requests information beyond Rule 16(a)(1), the motion is **DENIED**. (Doc. no. 25.)

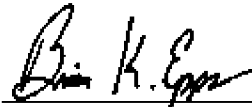
#### **MOTION FOR EARLY DISCLOSURE OF JENCKS ACT MATERIAL**

The Jencks Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3500, requires the government to provide a defendant with statements of witnesses immediately following their testimony in court. There is no authority for the Court to grant an early release or disclosure of that material. United States v. Schier, 438 F.3d 1104, 1112 (11th Cir. 2006); United States v. Jordan, 316 F.3d 1215, 1251 & n.78 (11th Cir. 2003); United States v. Jimenez, 613 F.2d 1373, 1378 (5th Cir. 1980). Yet because the government does not oppose the motion (insofar as it does not exceed the requirement of Fed. R. Crim. P. 16 and its liberal discovery policy) and early disclosure of Jencks Act material will avoid unnecessary delay and inconvenience to the Court and jury, the government is **INSTRUCTED** to provide Jencks Act material fourteen days prior to trial. (Doc. no. 27.)

**NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF PRELIMINARY MOTION TO SUPPRESS**

Defendant withdrew his preliminary motion to suppress (doc. no. 39), and the Court therefore **DIRECTS** the Clerk to **TERMINATE** the preliminary motion to suppress from the motions report (doc. no. 30).

SO ORDERED this 22nd day of August, 2014, at Augusta, Georgia.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brian K. Epps", is written over a horizontal line.

BRIAN K. EPPS  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA